THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901. Telephone Calls (Old and New.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURB

Dally, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per montin. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE: Dally, per week. 10 cents. Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Bunday, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID: Daily edition, one year ...

Daily and Sunday, per year Sunday only, one year REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition.

year. No subscription taken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO CLUES.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or here quoted. send subscription to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails

All communications intended for publication Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un ss postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Eboitt use and Willard's Hotel.

was so amicably settled at that time.

tion has shown its appreciation of firstof the bureau of publicity and promotion to Mr. Perry S. Heath. He has not yet ac-

Mr. Frank B. Burke spoke, on Sunday, of a man who has three or four hundred thousand dollars as a pauper in these times. If Mr. Burke would furnish that sum of money in large-quantities he would be astonished at the number of persons anxious to be paupers.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill providing a bipartisan bureau of elections in New York city, to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, to be recommended by their respective parties and appointed by the mayor. This plan

the twentieth century.

Gen. Mariano Trias, ranking officer of the late Filipino army, and his followers, have surrendered. The Filipino junto, at Hong-Kong, has sent word to General MacArthur that its members desire to go to Manila and take the oath of allegiance. Just now the Boston junto supporting Aguinaldo is the only coterie that shows no signs

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record says that Mr. John F. Miller, of this State, is one of the men mentioned for one of the commissioners of the St. Louis exposition. He also says that his opponent is an ex-representative living in Illinois, who has no special fitness for the position. Mr. Miller's friends in Indiana would be gratified to see Mr. Miller secure the appointment.

through the special session of the Maryland Legislature, has caused much feeling in fice. but more than half as many whites will to read the ballots. These men are largely fishermen who have voted with the Demo-

Writers who seem anxious to create the suspicion that American soldiers murder the wounded Filipinos quote figures showing that the killed are largely in excess of the wounded captured. The most of the wounded are able to get away, as those who recall the late war for the Union will recall. The number of wounded that can get away must be much larger with the smaller missile in present use, which does not prostrate the victim unless it strikes bones or vital parts. Still, the charging promotions to be made for merit, they that American soldiers murder prisoners is | do not provide any means of ascertaina fair method of warfare for Americans | ing degrees of merit. The common idea who applaud Aguinaldo

It appears in industrial notes published recently that two or three small cotton mills and a small woolen mill have passed into the hands of receivers in Vermont. In cotton manufacture there is no combination, but the industry has reached a point where a small plant, located at a distance from the supply of raw material cannot compete with extensive plants which have every facility for manufacture and can make money upon a very small profit because of the larger output. Upon this small profit the small plant cannot pay expenses. Of the woolen mill it is said that lack of capital and the unsatisfactory condition of the trade have caused the embarrassment of the owners. Without the combinations called trusts the small plant cannot compete with the larger. Without the combination the small factory badly located must suspend sooner or later, because it cannot stand the sharp competition.

figures showing the frauds perpetrated by should be known. If he has no claim for 6 and 14 in that city in making a registra- | unaccompanied by any marked display uor. The aggregate of voters registered of zeal, intelligence, or fidelity in the disin those wards, as made by the authorities, | charge of duty, that fact, too, should be wass made of the voters of these wards | sional shaking up and weeding out of the | serted in the notice of every edition pubdirectly after the election, ostensibly for | public service to prevent it from becomdiscover 3,290 of the names registered. The type for the service, or who have, per-

census taken in June did not contain 10,243 | haps, even deteriorated after their original of the names registered. The number of appointment. For these reasons the Jourregistered names that neither the census | nal regards the creation of a board in the takers nor the canvassers after the elec- Indianapolis office to supervise the work tion could find no men to represent was | of the employes and to report upon their Business Office ... 238 | Editorial Rooms ... 86 | 7.039. Tammany in its palmiest days never | merits and demerits as a step in the didid a better job of bogus registration than | rection of civil-service reform and better was done in St. Louis to elect Edward But- | business administration. ler to Congress. How much of this sort of fraud must the Republicans meet in the pending city election?

\$5.50 by the reduction of the wages of 225,000 tion for a writ of habeas corpus. Because Five cents per month for periods less than a It is, however, the British method of meet- opinion finds there is no ground to grant ing the competition of the best paid labor | the petition of Ray. He made it equally

the manufacturers in the United States as was hastily charged in some quarters, paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these British workman having been for years the best in the world, has assumed that paper must, in order to receive attention, under no conditions can there be a better. He has obstinately clung to methods that are worn out. He will not yield to new inventions and processes. The result is that from being the best workman a third of century ago he is now inferior to his American and German competitor. Again, good wages, with the prospect of better things, has appealed to the ambition of the workman, consequently he is more intelligent and more energetic. Instead of resisting innovations, he uses his skill and intelligence to turn inventions and new methods to his advantage. By making the best use of new appliances the American workman can turn out enough more goods to enable the manufacturer to pay from 50 to It seems that after the controversy of 100 per cent, more wages to skilled labor. last fall the operators of the anthracite coal | But another powerful factor in creating mines would not renew a trouble which this difference is the much-denounced polpolicy, in contradistinction to the British | ment. cepted because he has plans in another or free-trade policy, to reserve, as far as possible, this best market in the world for the producers in the United States; so at the very outset, for all the products of skilled labor, we have a wider market than Puck. any other nation in the world. Now, it stands to reason that the certainty of a market that consumes three or four times | that life is too short, as many goods as the market of any other competing nation affords enables the American manufacturer to thrive on a profit on each pound, yard, etc., much smaller than can his competitor in any other country. It is the quantity sold that makes the price. To illustrate, the shoe manufacturer who can put upon the marproves that the Republicans desire a fair | ket 100 cases a week cannot sell at so small a profit as the manufacturer who makes 1,000 cases a week. Still further, the pro- ried again, I hear. The less talk of war with Russia British | tective tariff has always enabled the manunewspapers make the better for Great facturer to pay much higher wages than Britain, Great Britain has not yet finished are paid elsewhere in the world. The a little war that has been exceedingly ex- | workman who earns these wages has twice pensive. Besides, there is no cause for war as much money to spend for the products | Chicago Tribune. In China. War between two civilized na- of other labor. Cut the wages paid in the tions is not the way to settle disputes in | United States 30 or 50 per cent., and consumption of merchandise in many lines

> wages in the United States. Great Britain, driven into close quarters Detroit Journal. by adhering to its free-trade policy by competitors created by the protective policy, has but one way of meeting the ruinous American competition, and that method consume its own products.

will be reduced in like ratio. Thus in a

tective policy is the cause of the high possibly do."

POSTOFFICE REFORM.

The establishment of a new merit system in the Indianapolis postoffice and of a board to enforce it is a matter of more than local interest. The order under which the system is established is as follows:

For the purpose of securing equitable promotions based upon merit, and to afford all clerks in the classified service The disfranchisement measure of ex-Sen- to secure transfers from one classificatheir efficiency, the merit system is here-

voters who cannot read be disfranchised, regarding the service against any employe e their votes because of their inability | recommendation of such action as may be deemed proper, to the postmaster for his

The merit board shall adopt from time to time such rules and regulations, in conformity with the postal laws and reguladetermine the character, quality and quanity of work performed by all employes of the office, and their behavior and at-

This is not only a practical recognition of civil-service reform, but is an adrules apply to original appointments, restricting them to the list of eligibles who have passed the examination, and require that after a person is once safely past the civil service examination and appointed n the government service he may do pretty much as he pleases is very erroneous. The civil-service law contemplates that ice shall depend upon faithful and intelligent performance of duty. Successful passing of the original examination is no der the civil-service law a government em- ladyship pleaded that the charges were unploye may not be removed for political | reasonable. Counsel for the plaintiff, in efficiency and faithfulness are for promo their claims for retention in the service and for promotion. If a person who has been in the government service five or ten The St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes | as he had for original appointment the fact The Republicans had a can- known. In short, there should be an occa-

Every man, accused or convicted, has a right to appeal to the courts until his case is finally settled. Consequently, Judge REDUCTION OF WAGES IN ENGLAND. Felt, of the Hancock Circuit, simply exer-The pressure of the industrial competi- cised his prerogative as a magistrate when tion which Great Britain feels is indicated he decided to hear George M. Ray's petiworkmen a few days ago. The average re- Judge Felt made an order to hear the matduction was only about 50 cents a week, but | ter did not warrant the assumption that to men who have been earning not more he would decide in Ray's favor. Judge than \$5 to \$7 a week that is a serious item. | Feit heard the argument, and in a legal in the world, whose pay is twice the figures | clear that he had a judicial right to grant | the hearing. Instead of using his of-The question naturally arises, how can ficial power to defeat the ends of justice, compete with those of Great Britain when he has made it entirely clear that George paying double the wages? Several elements | M. Ray has received an impartial trial and |

> In Illinois the speaker of the House has just named his important committees, in Missouri the Legislature is wrangling over the tax that should be placed on beer, in Wisconsin there appears to be much trouble over several important questions, and so on. The Legislature of this State having got through its business we have time to attend to other matters-a condition which leads to a suspicion that a limited session may have its advantages.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution resents the suggestion of the New York World that the reorganization of the Democratic party must be preceded by a season devoted to recanting the heresies which Bryanism has brought to the party. The Constitution is right; such a season of recanting would require several years.

Massachusetts retains and enforces capilicy of protection. The United States is by tal punishment while most States have far the best market in the world. The 76,- evaded it. The question has just been up The management of the St. Louis exposi- 000,000 of people in the United States con- in the Legislature, and the Senate, by a sume as much in value of the products of | decided vote, declared against setting aside class men by offering the position of chief skilled labor as twice as many people else- the death penalty, which is a refreshing aswhere. It may be said to be the American sertion of practical sense against senti-

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Woman's Tact.

Rev. Gassington-Honestly, Miss Deering, do | you think my sermons are too long? Miss Deering-Oh, dear, no! I merely think

Negative Fame.

"Well, I see they are going to have a real "What's the idea of that?" "Oh, I suppose it's to commemorate the way

Dewey has been forgotten." Variety in Widows.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Mr. Van Braam-Your friend Spiffins is mar-

Mr. Dinwiddle-Yes, married a widow. "Kentucky lady, I understand?" "Yes; bluegrass widow."

Break in China.

"Every time you open your mouth," said the lderly and envious, but plebeian, aunt, "you "And this is something, you know," pleasantly replied the wife of the mandarin, looking at her

two-fold measure the much-denounced pro- relative's ample understanding, "you couldn't Wisdom.

Once upon a time there was a Wise Guy. He was possessed of All Wisdom, but that was

by no means what made him wise. What made him wise was his Faculty, whereby he could give Wisdom forth to the world either is the reduction of wages, thus to some ex- as Concord Philosophy, or as Afro-American Diatent curtailing the capacity of labor to lect, proceeding from Uncle Josh or Uncle Peter

or Uncle Ned, as the Popular Fancy might pre-

In this way the Wise Guy was able to make

Wisdom go twice as far. MUST HEED THE COURT.

Chicagoans to Be Arrested for Not Answering as Witnesses.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18 .- When the mandamus brought against the State ator Gorman, which has been crowded tion or division to another, according to Board of Equalization by the Chicago by established in the Indianapolis postof- Teachers' Federation to compel the Board of Equalization to assess the large Chithat State. Not only will 25,000 colored The merit board shall investigate all er- cago corporations, which, the Teachers' Federation alleges, had escaped assessment of the office, either clerk or carrier, and | for several years, came up to-day in the shall submit in each case a report, with a Sangamon Circuit Court, Judge Owen Thompson, of Jacksonville, presiding, a number of officers of the corporations in question were in court, having been summoned as witnesses. Two of the principal tions, and subject to the approval of the witnesses-L. A. Wiley, secretary of the postmaster, as it may deem necessary to Chicago Gas and Coke Company, and A. C. Hamilton, president of the Chicago City Railway Company-failed to put in an apuntil noon for them. As they still failed o appear, Judge Thompson issued writs of attachments for Wiley and Hamilton, and ordered Sheriff Wood to proceed to Chicago and arrest them and bring them into court While these at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, to which hour the case was continued, owing to the act that one of the attorneys for the relators was unable to be present to-day arrest Wiley and Hamilton.

NOBILITY SLOW PAY.

All English Aristocrats Not Inclined to Settle Bills Promptly.

LONDON, March 18.-The difficulty of members of the British aristocracy was ildecorator sued Georgana, dowager Countess of Dudley for £11,000 sterling, for work assurance of permanent employment. Un- done on the countess's residences. Her efforts the plaintiff received a check for added, "was post dated and twice dishonored before we got the money." The plaintff, in the course of his evidence, said Lady six years to collect a previous bill for remirs on her house in Grosvenor square. He, the plaintiff, explained that one had to of London. The case was adjourned.

Important Copyright Decision.

BOSTON, March 18 .- An important deision relating to copyright was given by Judge Coit, of the United States Court, today, sustaining demurrers filed by the repondents in a case in which the publishing use sought to obtain damages from two of the large business concerns of this city for alleged infringement in handling the Professor at the Breakfast Table, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "The Minister's Woolng," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, The court holds that the name of the person taking out a copyright must be inlished and that the failure to do this vitiites the copyright. A literal compliance with the statute may not be required, but the notice must contain the name, claim of

RECORD UNDER THE CHARTER MESSAGE OF MAYOR

Municipal Receipts and Expenditures Since the Law Went Into Effect.

The subjoined interesting table which accompanied the annual message of Mayor Taggart, sent to the City Council last night, sets out the expenditures of each department of the city government since 1892 to 1900 inclusive, taking in the administrations of Mayor Sullivan, Mayor Denny and five years of Mayor Taggart's administration. The additional table shows the receipts of the city during the same period. Part of the receipts of 1900 inleude temporary loans that were made to meet current expenses.

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR'S 1892 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE.

DEPARTMENTS.	Mayor Sullivan.		Mayor Denny.		Mayor Taggart.					
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896,	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900,	
Receipts from taxes	536,836.85 155,605.15	566,257.61	608,797.58 233,676.09	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	608,672.12 220,382.44	671,959.67 248,636.75	706,017.54 254,066.90	785,094.03 285,815.66	699,127.4 310,604.1	
Total ordinary receipts		\$732,443.66 \$390,000.60					*******		1009,731.5 \$324,652.0	
Total receipts	\$827,442.00	1132,443.66	\$977,473.67	\$856,975.66	\$829,054.56	\$920,596.42	\$960,084.00	1070,909.69	1334.383.5	

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	Mayor S	allivan	Mayor Denny. Mayor Taggart.						
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.		20002							
Interest	\$97,696.07	\$96,855.82	\$72,512.55	\$59,091.52	\$57,764.88			\$75,714.57	\$80,525.6
Salaries	46,315.81	60,673.10	40,264.97	57,701.21	48,140.00	53,528.04		2,500.00	54,885.6 2,500.0
Assessing city property	11,373.90 763.73	2,500.00 1,486.18	2,500.00 1,175.69	2,500.00 4,289.18	2,500.00 3,103.97	2,500.00 3,670.62	2,500.00 3,484.76	3,900.59	3,277.0
Temporary loans and interest	137,924.32	277,717.40	276,875.66	30,262.50	0,100.01	0,010.02	2,707,70	0,000.00	178,895.8
Elections	536.24	8,085.48	3.00	10,243,43		10,876.28	******	11,610.87	*******
Revision of ordinance	*******			3,000.00		**********	TO 000 00	10 000 00	10.000.0
Payment of bonds	*******	21,000.00	********	15,000.00	15,000.00 257.55	10,000.00 38.35	Control of the second	10,000.00 546.61	10,000.0
Liquor license rebate	31,000.00	*******	The second secon	*******	201.00	5,000,00			******
Expense and debts annexed towns		*******			*******	22,613.83			
Bonds and interest annexed towns		*******		44			9,960.08	11,246.00	13,350.0
Totals	\$297,710,071	\$168 318 63	\$393,331,87	\$182,087,84	\$1 26,766.40	\$184,136,80	\$157,010.00	\$169,943.64	\$344,717.3
DEPARTMENT OF LAW	\$455.65		\$11,636.20		\$3,260.73				
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.	Ç150.00	\$1,001.01	VII,000,20	40,000,00					
Board of Health office	4,303.48	6,258.26	8,106,70	9,147.42	8,172.83	7,933.70	8,864.18	17,685.88	
City Hospital	25,344.64	22,358.11	22,475.09	25,474.32	30,720.47	29,188.29	28,645.85	30,095.01	34,484.3
City Dispensary	3,926.14	5,168.01	4,726.86	4,742.45	4,591.16	4,816.67	5,785.37	5,216.10	5,792.4
Totals	\$33,574.26	\$33,784.38	\$35,308.65	\$39,364.19	\$43,484.46	\$41,938.66	\$43,295.40	\$53,996.99	\$52,272.7
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.				1 7 7	DE PART				10
-Fire Force	\$36,415.15								*****
One h'ndr'd and tw'nty-three men pay roll	91,812.67					*******	2011200000	******	******
Thirteen houses maintenance		26,044.26			*******	*******		*******	
One h'ndr'd and tw'nty-three men pay roll	*******	**103,237.62	-A-CASS-4-2	*******	*******	******	*******	******	******
Thirteen houses maintenance	********	*******	22,239.71	*******		*******	********	********	******
One hundred and nineteen men pay roll Sixteen houses maintenance	*******	*******	107,817.37	29,996,80		******		*******	
One hungred and twenty-two men pay roll		********	*******	102,571.32				******	4
Eighteen houses maintenance				*******	23,781.63		*******		*****
One hundred and thirty-nine men pay roll	*******	*******	*******	******	117,980.15		*******	*******	
Twenty houses maintenance	*******	*******	*******	*******	*******	25,117.04 133,860.71	*******	**********	
One hundred and fifty-eight men pay roll Twenty-two houses maintenance		*******	*******	*******			22 208 21		
One hundred and sixty-seven men pay roll	*******	********	********	********	The state of the s	*******	100 175 90	*******	*****
Twenty-two houses maintenance		*******	*******		The second second second	*******	*******	32,476.75	
One hundred and seventy men pay roll	*******	*******	********	*******	********	*******	*******	144,530.69	20 700 (
One h'ndr'd and seventy-one men pay roll		********	********		*******	******	******	1	30,700.9 145,168.2
One is nor a and seventy-one men pay ron	*******	*******							
Totals	\$128,227.82	\$129,281.88	\$130,057.08	\$132,568.12	\$1 41,761.78	\$158,977.75	\$165,383.63	\$177,007.44	\$175,869.1
—Police Force.—	\$4,694.43								
One hundred and eleven men pay roll	82,849.90				*******		*******	*******	*****
Maintenance	******	5,254.75	********	*******		*******	*******	********	******
One hundred and twelve men pay roll	******	**89,628.95	2132733	*******		******	*******	*******	******
Maintenance One h'ndr'd and tw'nty-three men pay roll	*******	********	5,464.44 111,298.51	*******		*******	*******	*******	******
Maintenance	********	********	111,235.01	5,016.42		*******	*******		******
One h'ndr'd and thirty-three men pay roll				111,583.66	******		*******	*******	******
Maintenance	*******	******	*******	******	5,899.30	*******	*******	*******	******
One h'ndr'd and thirty-three men pay roll	*******	********	*******	*******	1 10,924.96	6,688.25	******	*******	
One hundred and forty-four men pay roll.			*******	*******	*******	119,596.45		*******	******
Maintenance	********			********		*******	7,543.87	*******	
One hundred and sixty-one men pay roll	******	*******	*******	******	******	********	494 200 441	*********	******
Maintenance	*******	*******	********	*******		********	******	11,062,86	******
One hundred and seventy-one men pay roll		*******	*******	*******		*******		142,847.16	7,851.4
One hundred and seventy men pay roll	*******	*******	*******				*******	*******	141,871.8
		and the second s	Name and Address of the Owner o	the second second second second	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN		The second second second second		-
Totals	\$87,544.33	\$94,883.70	\$116,762.95	\$116,600.08	\$1 16,824,26	\$126,284.70	\$139,143,31	\$153,910.02	\$149,723.

One hundred and seventy men pay rou	******	*******	*******	*******	*******	*******		******	711,012.00
Totals	\$87,544.33	\$94,883.70	\$116,762.95	\$116,600.08	\$116,824.26	\$126,284.70	\$139,143.31	\$153,910.02	\$149,723.21
MARKETSOfficial expenses	\$4,583.24	\$5,492.64 79.91	\$6,089.06 83,53	\$9,551.69 348.44				THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	10,485.94 595.69
Totals	\$221,084.29	\$229,738.13	\$252,992.62	\$259,068.33	\$268,330.83	\$294,685.81	\$316,169.20	\$341,049.72	\$336,674.01
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS	6,091.70	10,639.26	9,365.46	19,295.23	35,758.75	41,489.63	32,859.13	92,403.99	107,280.86
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. Assessments erroneous			1,711.25	7,229.86					308.79 322.52
Assessments, payments of	750.00		7,204.35	5,212.13 6,222.23	5,708.83	5,732.60	5,770.68	5,998.47	4,573.70
Blank books, printing and stationery Bridges and bridge gang pay roll	5,049.58 8,511.65	9,481.01 21,087.34	10,641.72 20,269.47	5,165.51 21,713.34	3,461.53 17,122.66	31,896.19		12,235.79	3,672.56 4,999.39
Brightwood water works	2,268.03	1,993.63	1,893.45	50.57	1,800.00	803.09	2,345.59 795.06 28,112.18	31.58	2,911.24 8.65 23,698.78
C. C. E. accounts and salaries	1,683.74	5,351.81	18,231.71 3,619.11 85,630.87	22,336.66 4,545.11 69,875.90	3,653.89	5,741.94	5,799.23	6,075.36	5,507.58
Electric lights	64,340.26 279.77 259.93	634.05	149.70 646.40	586.67	1.039.34	679.74	788,29	652.01	369.63 425.35
Garbage, col. and del. of,			9,067.00	14.820.82		16,849.97	31,617.25	31,429.00	31,000.00
Garbage and N. S. disp. and Sellers farm	11222112		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	3,561.35 289.70	3,500.00	3,402.78	3,000.00 482.25	3,404.47	2,844.61 192.02
Pub. bldg. rep. and real estate			1,687.50 9,524.18	19,860,12 1,602.02	5,322.15		4,478.65 2,060.00	5,467.40	932.86
Sewers and sewer gang pay roll		4,800.98	7,721.51	7,536 10 10,159.94	8,375.38 57,000.00	10,256.09	11,463.98 52,657.25	10,667.12	8,510.82 48,972.88
Street openings and vacations	578.43 92,570.26		552.75 5,171.16	1,025.40 780.85		*******			81.70
Street repair pay roll	6,524.22	66,203.23 10,436.64	33,049.13 10,295.39	44,502.68 12,142.71	8,558.79	*11,218.44	6,732.11	5,046.23	4,639.92
Street repair, permanent improvement Street signs	1,632.21	78.91	68.40	2,772.80 26.25	922.70		14,977.32 484.16		17,807.46
Street sprinkling	*******			e 070 20		199.63		231.50	
Tomlinson Hall acc'ts and janitors	-2"122"22		*******	6,978.30	527.76	4,394.04	4,000.00	4,498.16	
Water City Hospital and new engine house imp	43,473.91		The second second	63,563.37	63,721.08 8,201.33		76,000:00		85,000.00

Up to the year 1895 all public lights were paid for from the fund called "public light, so that the amount charged against the "electric light fund" for 1892, 1893 and 1894 includes all lights. Blank books, printing and stationery includes "finance department." Ten thousand and seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents account smallpox epidemic in 1899; \$3,461.33 account smallpox

epidemic in 1900. *Includes \$3,218.75 for road roller. **Salaries increased from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.

SEVERAL WRANGLES CHARACTER-IZE THE MEETING.

A Complication Arises Over the "Absence" of Higgins-Election of

Sinking Fund Commisioners.

President Crall had plenty of wrist exerthe regular meeting of the City Council, for the members of that body were inclined to be a trifle unruly at times and they had to be called to order frequently. Several questions came up before the meetpealing for recognition. There was a lull Sheriff Woods left to-night for Chicago to | in the exciting proceedings during the innouncement made by Mr. Megrew that it was necessary for the Council to elect, at sinking fund commission, whose duties are islature, creating such a commission to care for the funds derived in Indianapolis by a special tax levy to pay off the city's bonded indebtedness.

The Council took a recess of fifteen minustrated by a case heard to-day, when a utes to caucus on candidates and when the ballots were cast Charles F. Coffin was elected by the Republicans and Aquilla Q. Jones by the Democrats.

THE FIRST WRANGLE. The first wrangle occurred when Councilman Negley introduced a resolution granting the Gentry dog and pony show permission to show in the city during the year. Mr. Negley explained that the agent tion. In every large office where there are Dudley told a customer that it took him from property holders in the vicinity of two sites-at Pratt and Illinois streets and Seventeenth street and Capitol avenuetheir fitness with a view to determining give long, very long, credit in the West End stating that they did not object to the show exhibiting on the lots mentioned. Strong objection was raised against the resolution being passed at once, as it was claimed that the property owners had not until it was ascertained whether or not there was any objection to the show. The resolution was sent to the judiciary com-

> The committee on fees and salaries reported favorably on the ordinance granting a salary of \$500 a year to a second assistant city attorney, and when the ordinance later ley made a fight against it, saying that it seemed to him to be a needless expense, notice must contain the name, claim of The ordinance was passed by a vote of 12 King William county courthouse, in Virginia and the date where obley, Evans, Negley, Reilly and Spiegel.

Reginald H. Sullivan, son of ex-Mayor SESSION Reginald H. Sullivan, son of ex-Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan, was an interested spectator during the discussion of the ordinance, and it is stated on good authority that he will receive the appointment of second assistant city attorney. The ordinance granting the Maas-Nie-

meyer Lumber Company permission to lay | President Crall appointed Megrew, Kela switch across Twenty-first street also Democrats voted against it, cia knew nothing about the switch, because committee that reported favorably on the | umn of this issue.

DURING HIGGINS'S ABSENCE. Councilman Perrott revived an old request that President Crall appoint a Democrat to serve temporarily on the railroad cise, last night, in wielding his gavel at | man Higgins, now in the penitentiary, President Crall appointed Mr. Bernaur to act on the committee. In making his request Mr. Perrott said he simply wanted to his duties. Just before adjournment he held Higgins's resignation, and Mr. Megrew added that if Higgins was to resign from the committee he might as resign from the Council. He said that Higgins was still a member of the Council and committee, as his name was called at each roll call. A motion to adourn was entertained at this time, and Mr. Megrew did not carry his point.

Earlier in the proceedings the committee on public safety and comfort reported on the plumbing ordinance, with amendments, as published last week. When the motion was made to concur in the report Mr. Bernaur asked that the ordinance, with the amendments, be printed and made a special order of business at the next regular meeting of the Council, and this was

An ordinance was introduced by Councilman Perrott to amend Section 8 of the ordinance creating the office of building inspector, in order to enlarge the duties of that office. The amendment will provide that building permits state what ground is to be used for buildings, and will prevent contractors placing obstructions beyond the street line or placing anything it streets or alleys that will interfere with vehicles, persons or water. The amend ment will also provide for contractors to place boards on streets while working on the construction of buildings, so as to prevent the streets or alleys from being torn up. A fine of \$100 is provided for each violation of the section.

HAULING OF DIRT, ETC. Councilman Perrott also introduced an ordinance prohibiting the hauling of loose dirt, gravel or other material in wagons that are not constructed so that the dirt or gravel will not fall on the streets. The Council passed a resolution to give

the papers in the litigation of the Thomas D. Gregg estate to the Board of School Commissioners. Gregg was formerly a teacher in the public schools in this city. and when he died left property in Iowa so, it will be necessary to have the records | preceding calendar year by domestic

cation to the Council recommending th passage of an ordinance appropriating 188,842.44 with which to pay temporary loans and interest made last year, and due May 1 and June 1 of this year. The ordinance was referred to the finance com-

ler and Dickson as a committee to act caused considerable wrangling, but it was with other special committees in the city finally passed by a vote of 12 to 5. The for the celebration of Decoration day. The annual message of Mayor Taggart was received and spread upon the records. they had no representative on the railroad | The message in full appears in another col-

BEFORE WORKS BOARD.

Street Improvements Under Consid-

eration-Other Matters. Unairman Sahm and Mr. Maguire, of the Board of Works, conferred in the priate office of the board, yesterday aftercoon, regarding improvements to be made of proposed street improvements and sewers has been prepared by City Engineer Councilman Megrew questioned the power, Jeup, and the board will take them up in of President Crall to fill the vacancy a short time. The board also discussed caused by Higgins's enforced absence, un- street-car improvements, but no definite action was taken. Petitions are on file for among them being the Shelby-street, West the tax levy been made high enough to Park and other lines. The board will also take up the matter with the street-car company of paving between the tracks before the new street improvements are

Mr. Smith, the Republican member the board, who has been ill for several weeks, is expected to meet with the board again to-morrow, and the board will then take up the interurban question that has been hanging fire for so long. This matter, lowever, will not be taken up until Mr. McGowan is able to meet with the board. A delegation from Cerealinetown was before the board, yesterday, asking for better service on the Riverside Park street-Councilmen are now petitioning the board

for electric lights in their various wards.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

PETITION FILED. For cementing the sidewalks of Station street, from Twenty-first street to Massachusetts avenue.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. For vacating the south end of the first just adjourned, of an act authorizing the alley east of Pennsylvania street, from Coram street to a poliit forty feet north. For the vacation of Coram street, from Pennsylvania street to Talbott avenue.

VOUCHER APPROVED In favor of Mrs. Rosa Meyer for \$25 in settlement for damages sustained to horse and wagon Jan. 4, 1901.

Taxation Bill Signed.

Odell has signed the bill passed by the tioned for by the interested property hold-Legislature, imposing a tax on insurance companies and savings banks of ! per cent. to the public schools of this city. George on surplus and undivided earnings. The Merritt was appointed trustee, and he is insurance tax is of 1 per cent, on the gross city civil engineer will furnish you full deabout to sell the land, but before doing | amount of premiums received during the | tails as to the character and amount of in possession of the city clerk. Other panies. A tax of five-tenths of 1 per cent. records in the case were burned in the is imposed on foreign fire and marine companies. Fraternal and co-operative insur-ance companies are exempted from taxa-

HIS ANNUAL COMMUNICATION GOES

TO THE COUNCIL.

Industrial Progress of

Indianapolis.

Considerable Space Is Devoted to the

GIVES CHARTER THE CREDIT

PECULIAR FINANCIAL VIEWS ARE AIRED BY HIS HONOR.

Statement of Items Showing Both Increased and Decreased Expenditures.

Mayor Taggart sent his annual message to the City Council last night. It is a voluminous document and sets out the cost of improvements in Indianapolis during the last decade and offers several recommendations and suggestions for the best interesis of the city. The message in full is as fol-

"I submit for your consideration the an-nual reports of the departments of the city government for the year 1900, accompanied by such recommendations and suggestions as I believe to be for the best interests of the city.

"The initial year of the twentieth century finds Indianapolis in the front rank of American cities, and completes its first decade under the new charter. In March. 1891, when the charter became operative, the city had a population, according to the census of 1890, of 105,000. It had then a trivial quantity of improved streets, no general sewer system and was deficient in many other characteristics that make a substantial city. Since the operation of that charter the progress of he city has been great, nearly \$4,000,000 having been expended in improved streets and over \$1,600,-000 for a sewer system. The total expense for permanent improvements, including bridges, but not including public buildings, has been \$7,669,136.93. During that time the city has not only made these permanent improvements, evident on every hand, but has completed a new police station and equipped the police service with a com-plete modern telephone and alarm system; the fire department has been extended until it now comprises twice as many houses and men as were in existence at that time; provision has been made for a new firealarm system; the city has extricated itself from litigation involving street-car franchise rights, and starts anew with a new service and new equipment; has brought its park area from less than 150 acres to approximately 1,250 acres; has kept pace with the demands made on the City Hospital and Dispensary by such enlargements and improvements as were necessary, and has, by police and fire department efficiency, increased the commercial and in-dustrial growth of the city, until to-day Indianapolis is the twenty-first city of the Union, with an addition to its population of 64,000 or more, and has a reputation for progress and substantial character that is wider than the boundaries of the Nation.

CHARTER RESPONSIBLE. "The charter was, I am of opinion, the leverage for these great works. Notwithstanding its progress and advancement, its/ per capita expense for municipal government is less than that of any other city of its size in the country. I herewith append a table of cities of the same class as Indianapolis, taken from the bulletin of the United States department of labor for September, 1900, containing statistics of cities of more than 30,000 population, showing their population, standing and per capita

municipal expense: No. City. Population. P.Capita 17. Jersey City......206,433 Louisville204,731 Minneapolis202,718

"In connection with this matter of the expense of the city government I desire to say that the amount raised by general taxation should be kept at the lowest possible point. To this end I would recommend that all corporations making use of the streets and public places of the city should be required to contribute their proportionate share of special taxation for the enjoyment of such special privileges, as the city's streets are the property of the entire community, over which no class should have such privileges without ade-quate compensation for the same. I beg to call your attention to the contracts made by the city for such public utilities during the past few years. The revenue now received from all such sources is as follows: Central Union Telephone Co......

Indianapolis Street-railway Co..... 30,000.00 "In addition to the above, contracts were made during the past year by which the Home Heating and Lighting Company, furnishing hot water heat and electric lights, will pay into the city treasury 5 per cent. of its gross receipts, and the Indianapolis Clean Street Company will pay into the city treasury 15 per cent. of its

gross receipts.

SHOULD BE INCREASED. "As these contracts expire, I believe the amounts exacted for a renewal should be largely in excess of those now received. 1..e contracts referred to were, in a measure, pioneer efforts of the city in this direction, but with the growth of the city and the great enhancement of the value of the privileges granted, I feel that compensation more commensurate with their

real value should be asked for and re-'On account of the low tax levy, the city has been required, during the year iterest, averaging about 3 per cent. Had have, at all times, sufficient money on hand to meet demands, the levy would have been largely in excess of the actual needs of the city, for the reason that taxes, constituting two-thirds of the city's annual revenues are payable semi-annually so that with a tax levy commensurate with the city's needs at all times, there would necessarily have remained in the treasury large sums of money for which there would have been no immediate use, resulting in the well-known and invariable tendency to increase expenditures and exhaust the surplus, which would require a higher tax

levy and temporary loans in addition "I therefore believe that a low tax levy, even though a temporary loan is occasionally necessary, is proper and just to the taxpayers, and is the businesslike way in which to manage the financial affairs of the city. With a low tax levy more economy is practiced in the administration of government than when the levy is high and a surplus of money in the treasury. "I concur in the recommendation of the city controller for the establishment of a sinking fund, setting aside annually a portion of the city's revenue for the gradua, extinction of the bonded indebtedness. This is made possible by the enactment during the session of the General Assembly

establishment of such a fund. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. "During the past ten years the city has made many public improvements whereby the thoroughfares and alleys are generally in good condition, and I concur in the recommendation of the Board of Public Works that only such public improvements ALEANY, N. Y., March 18 .- Governor as are absolutely necessary, or are petiers, should be required to be made. A reference to table No. 15 in the report of the

> ment of the charter. "I have always held it desirable for a municipality to own its own water works, for reasons which have been often exressed and which are manifest. I have